

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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900 Aymara	900 Aymara	900 Aymara
900 01 p ⁰¹	17 t/s-aspirated ⁰¹	33 l-palatal
900 02 p-aspirated ⁰¹	18 t/s-ejective ⁰¹	34 r-flap
900 03 p-ejective ⁰¹	19 t/s-hacek-retroflex ⁰¹	
900 04 t ⁰¹	20 t/s-hacek-retroflex-aspirated ⁰¹	
900 05 t-aspirated ⁰¹	21 t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective ⁰¹	51 i
900 06 t-ejective ⁰¹	22 t/s-hacek ⁰¹	[iota] ^{07 62}
900 07 c ⁰¹	23 t/s-hacek-aspirated ⁰¹	[e] ⁶³
900 08 c-aspirated ⁰¹	24 t/s-hacek-ejective ⁰¹	(allo,free)
900 09 c-ejective ⁰¹	25 s	52 i-long ⁰⁸
900 10 k ⁰¹	26 s-hacek	53 a
900 11 k-aspirated ⁰¹	27 x	[alpha-unrounded] ⁶⁴
900 12 k-ejective ⁰¹	[h] ^{06 61}	[epsilon] ⁶⁵
900 13 q ^{01 02}	28 m	54 a-long ⁰⁸
[x-uvular] ⁶⁰	29 n	55 i-trema ⁰⁹
900 14 q-aspirated ^{01 02}	30 n-palatal	[iota-trema] ⁶⁷
900 15 q-ejective ⁰¹	31 eng	(free)
900 16 t/s ⁰¹	32 l	[e-trema] ⁶⁷
		(allo,free)
		56 i-trema-long ⁰⁸
		57 yod
		58 w
900 \$a Aymara \$b Jaqaru \$d Andean \$e Bolivia \$f 600,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)		
900 \$a Hardman, M.J. \$b 1966 \$c Jaqaru: Outline of Phonological and Morphological Structure \$f Janua Linguarum: Series Practica No. 22 \$g Mouton: The Hague \$q informants		
900 \$a INTONATION \$A Eight basic intonation contours ("made by means of tracing the tenth harmonic on narrow-band spectrograms" (p.26)) are shown on p.27, such as "yes-answer-expected question" or "amazed question." "There are three levels to which the final intonation may fall: ...extralow, ...low, conclusive, ...higher, inconclusive." Other comments on p.28.		
900 \$a MORPHEME \$A "The final syllable of any root is CV," (as is the first). (p.26) However, "any CV syllable other than the first syllable of a root may become C." (p.32) "All roots except greetings...contain a minimum of two syllables." (p.26)		
900 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A The initial syllable always contains V. The final syllable of a "breath group" is CV. All other syllables are CV or C. (p.26)		
900 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress in Jaqaru is non-phonemic. It normally occurs on the penultimate vowel of the word and is frequently accompanied by a rise in pitch.... In words of three vowels or more, a secondary stress occurs before the main stress." (p.26)		
900 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(V(:)) \$A "Long sequences of C syllables occur with frequency." (p.26) No phonetic description of such syllables is given. They are often shortened from morphemes of basic CV form. (p.32)		
900 \$a VOWELS \$A Hardman gives a chart on the "Effect of the consonants on the vowels" in which it is indicated that the retroflex-palatal series of stops (/t/s-hacek-retroflex, t/s-hacek-retroflex-aspirated, t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective/) raises vowels. However, Hardman nowhere gives a rule which shows a vowel that is raised to a high position in the environment of a retroflex-palatal. [JL]		
900 01 \$A "In the occlusive-affricate set, those listed as occlusives may occasionally occur with affrication, especially when glottalized; those listed as affricates may occur with very little or no affrication, especially /t/s-hacek-retroflex/ and /t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective/. (p.24)		

- 900 06 \$A [h] is described as a "voiceless pharyngeal aspirate." (p.24)
- 900 07 \$A Tongue height for [iotal] inferred from symbol.
- 900 08 \$A Long vowels have a length of "approximately one and one half to two ordinary vowels." "Long vowels occur only in the first syllable of roots." (p.25)
- 900 09 \$A Hardman uses phonetic symbols for back rounded vowels, but consistently describes them as unrounded.
- 900 60 \$A /q/ is realized as [x-uvular] "in rapid speech, in final position or before another occlusive." (p.23)
- 900 61 \$A /x/ is realized as [h] "word initially." (p.24)
- 900 62 \$A /i/ is realized as [iotal] in the environment: /c/.../q/ (2) before /r-flap/.
- 900 63 \$A /i/ is lowered to [e] (1) after uvular stops if not itself followed by /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal; (2) before uvular stops if not preceded by /c/; (3) word finally after labial stops, /s/, /t-ejective/, and /k-ejective/; (4) optionally in word final position after /w/, /t/, or /l/.
- 900 64 \$A /a/ is realized as [alpha-unrounded] "next to /q/." (p.24)
- 900 65 \$A /a/ is realized as [epsilon] "before /yod/." (p.24)
- 900 67 \$A /i-trema/ is lowered to [e-trema] (1) after uvular stops if not itself followed by /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal; (2) before uvular stops if not itself preceded by /n-palatal/ (Any consonant except /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal may optionally intervene between the uvular stop and the preceding or following /i-trema/ in (1) and (2) above.); (3) in free variation with [iota-trema] before /r-flap/; (4) after alveolar or velar ejective stops; (5) word finally unless preceded by /s-hacek/; (6) in free variation with [i-trema] and [iota-trema] word initially.